## SPAIN.

The Alfonsist Army Checked in Navarre.

Carlist Report of a Grand Victory Over the Troops of the Crown.

MADRID. Feb. 9, 1875. An ometal despatch has been received at the Ministry of War admitting that the advance guard of the extreme left of the Altonsist troops operating against the Carlists in Navarre has suffered a check, and stated that it was caused by the overweening confidence of its commander in his

RESOLUTION AND HOPE. This, however, will have no effect upon the general plan of the campaign.

DON CARLOS SAID TO HAVE WON A GREAT VICTORY.

LONDON, Feb. 9, 1875 The Carlist Committee in this city claim that it has intelligence that Don Carlos' troops have won a great victory over the Alionsists, the loss of the latter in killed and wounded being 7,000 men.

The committee also reports that Don Carlos has issued a proclamation to his troops congratulating

THE COMMAND OF THE ALFONSISTS IN THE NORTH.

MADRID, Feb. 9, 1875 General Moriones has been appointed Com-mander-in-Uhief of the Army of the North.

A CARLIST TRAITOR SHOT BY ORDER OF THE CHIEF.

MADRID, Feb. 9, 1875 The Carlist Chieftain Mendiri, whose death at the hands of his own men was reported yesterday, was arrested for treason and shot by order of Don

THE OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY OF THE NORTH SUSPENDED FOR A SEASON. HENDAYE, Feb. 9, 1875,

The military operations of the Alionsists in the Borth have been momentarily suspended. The troops are fortifying themselves in the post tions which they occupied in their advance.

KING ALFONSO JOURNEYING TOWARD MADRID. MADRID, Feb. 9, 1875. King Alionso has arrived at Logrono en route to this city.

FRANCE.

& BONAPARTIST CANDIDATE BETIRES FROM THE POLL.

The candidate of the Bonapartists in the recent election in the Cotes-du-Nord has withdrawn from the contest.

GERMANY.

A CATHOLIC BISHOP CUT OFF FROM COMMUNI CATION WITH HIS CLERGY.

PARIS. Feb. 9, 1875. The Bishop of Strasbourg, having issued a charge to his clergy in which he alleges that the Church is persecuted, the German authorities have seized the copies and forbidden the promulgation of the document.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 9, 1875. A snow storm prevails in the southern part of England to-day.

CUBA.

CAPTAIN GENERAL CONCHA'S MOVEMENTS. HAVANA, Feb. 9, 1875.

Captain General Concha strived at Villa Clara yesterday.

SPANISH RESOLVE FOR IMPORTANT MEASURES OF GOVERNMENT. MADRID, Feb. 9, 1875.

Count Valmaseda is to be appointed Captain General of Cuba.

Important measures in regard to that island mpend.

VALMASEDA ABOUT TO EMBARK FOR HAVANA. MADRID, Feb. 9-Evening.

Count Valmaseda will embark on the 15th inst. for Cuba.

THE ALASKA INDIANS.

A GREAT FIELD FOR CIVILIZING BENEVOLENCE-EDUCATION DESIRED BY THE PEOPLE-AN

INVITING WORK FOR MISSIONARIES. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1875.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1875.

The following has been received:—

Ponitand, Oregon, Jan. 25, 1875.

Dear Sir.—Last year I received the appointment of United States Deputy Collector at Crangel, Alaska Territory, and baying the opportunity to observe and study the inhabitants there, I became interested in their condition and felt impelled to impart to your Department such matters concerning them as might further induce official attention toward their interests. In september hat (875) I called logether, at Fort Urangel, a meeting of the chefts and the leading heads of amilies, who were assembled for trade and other pursuits connected with transportation to the Cassislar, by way of the Sickeen River. At the meeting, from what I approximated by various reports from all the accessfulic sources, I infor that the native abortignal Inhabitants were about 20,00 souls, extending from the source of the state of the chefts and other than the dealing state of the control of the contro The following has been received :-

which they are competent to do, as they are all expert in lox architecture on primitive principles. In the remarks by one of the chiefs at the meeting, interpreted to me, he said;—

"Bostons" had come among them in great numbers for a good while, and had got rich by buying their furs, but that my proposition was the first time that anything had ever been proposed to me me rine; good. They further abuseased to enter into my views with alacriv from the fact that they have long been envious of their properties known as the Metta Katle of the line, at fort simples known as the Metta Katle of the line, at fort simples known as the Metta Katle of the line, at fort simples known as the Metta Katle of the line, at fort simples are considered to the standard of the older Christian communities of the seaconsis. They have a church, schoolhouse, ac., all erected by Indian labor, and now have native passors and school teachers severally uninstering to them. The assembled enter requires manual, assing for ministers and school teachers father at Washington, to which they attached their signs manual, assing for ministers and school teachers to be sent among them. This pation was placed in the hands of Major M. P. Berry, Collector at Sitla, and is suppose has reached the Freadent before now. I am sure that if civilizing agencies are extended to this people, under government auspices, results will follow such as will be grantifying to all who may feel an interest in their brial. If government and missionary aid is extended toward them for civilizing purposes, it should be in a form somewhat modified from the formula now in use by the Indian Department. There should be promised to the previous the minister and topography by the modified for the formula now in use by the Indian Department, there is much before a strong the continuence of the server will be a strong the continuence of the server will be a strong the continuence of the server will be a strong the continterior of the server will be a strong the same race of people, w

A FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

MARBIAGE OF MISS HARRIETTE HALL BEDLOW TO LIEUTENANT FRANCIS MORRIS, UNITED STATES NAVY, AT NEWPORT, YESTERDAY-A

BRILLIANT AND FASHIONABLE COMPANY. NEWPORT, R. L. Feb. 9. 1875. The celebrated Malbone Place, in this city, was the scene of a brilliant wedding this evening. The high contracting parties were Lleutenant Com-mander Francis Morris, United States Navy, and Miss Harriette Hall Bedlow, daughter of Henry L. Bedlow, the owner of the Malbone Piace. The nuptials were performed by the Rev. Alexander G. Mercer. About seven hundred invitations were issued. The ceremony took place in a room arranged after the Parisian style, the farniture being covered with satin, and everything having ocen imported from Paris. A princess could wish for potning better. This room was lighted from an elegant crystal chandelier. The wedding of to-night is the first that has ever occurred in that ancient maneion. Miss Bediow is a lineal descendant of one of the oldest Dutch and Puritan lamilles of New York, and her father is a descendant of Isaac Bedlow, one of the earliest settlers of New Amsterdam. The bridegroom is a son of Mr. Lewis G. Morris, of Fordham, N. Y., whose name is associated with the raising of fancy stock, and the purchaser of that famous cow fer which he paid nearly \$40,000 a few years ago. Among the guests were Commodore Edgar, United States Navy; George Tiffany, Joseph Bailey, Professor Gammell, Senator-elect Burnside, Herbert Johnston, J. C. Pegram, of Governor Howard's staff; Commander Pickens, United States Navy; Lieutenant Commander Wides, United States Navy; Lieutenant Merrini, United States Navy, and many others, principally from New York. The majority of the Cilie of the place who are occupying their summer villas, and who are numbered among the first families of New York and Beston, were also present. The brides males were Miss Alice Bedlow, sister of the bride; miss De Woll, of Bristoff Miss Refly, both of Providence; Miss LeRoy and Miss Neill, both of New York. The bride, who is very pretty, was dressed in an elegant imported white satir-corded silk, which was trimmed with the choicest exotics. The bride-groom wore full naval uniform. From the front door for a distance of flity leet was a covered way, made brincipally of sail cloth. It was carpeted and decorated and lighted with Chinese lanterns, and presented a pretty vestibule to the gay assemblings within. Upon all the peaks of the surrounding hills tar barrels were kept burning, which illuminated the heavens to so great an extent as to be seen for miles around. The grounds were also extensively lighted up, presenting a beautiful speciacle through the darkness of the cold winter's night.

After the wedding a reception was held, followed by a soirce. The presents were numerous and of a very costly nature. In a few days the happy couple will start upon the bridal tour. The bride is reputed to be very wealthy, being possessed of valuable property in her own name. Pegram, of Governor Howard's staff; Commander

FUNERAL OF SENATOR BUCKING-HAM.

A LARGE CONCOURSE OF PEOPLE AT LEBANON-THE REPRESENTATIVES FROM MUNICIPALI-TITES-STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL OFFICERS-THE SERVICES AT THE CHURCH AND GRAVE. NORWICH, Conn., Feb. 9, 1875.

The funeral of Senator Buckingham to-day was the occasion of an immense outpouring of the people of Lebanon, the town of his birth. The cities of Hartford, New Haven and New London, the State governments and the Senate of the United States were represented by large official and private delegations, and the city was to overflowing with people from full the surrounding towns who came in, notwithstanding the intensery cold weather. Among the visito:s were Senators Hamlin, Sherman, Fenton, Washburn and Stevenson; Congressman Hawley, Postmaster General Jewell, Governor Ingersolland

Postmaster General Jewell, Governor Ingersoli and siad, ex-Governors Hawley and English, of Connecticut: President Porter, of Yale College; Sergeant-at-Arms French, of the United States Senate, and senator-elect Eaton of Connecticut.

The remains of the Senator lay in state at his residence during the morning and were visited by large throngs. There was a private service at the house and at one o'clock the casket and a party of visitors were moved to the Broadway charch through streets along which the buildings were draped in mourning, with flags at half mast. The services at the cauren were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Merriman and Drs. Arms and Bond, of the Congregational Church, and Rev. Dr. Giest, of the Episcopal Church. The church was heavily draped, and the services very impressive, at the grave the Episcopal Service was read by Dr. Giest. Business was entirely suspended in the city dur-

Business was entirely suspended in the city during the afternoon, and the inhabitants all united, by their presence at the services and by public expressions of sorrow, to show their respect for the memory of the deceased.

The bearers of the casket were on the staff of Senator Buskingham during the war. They were as follows:—Colonel H. H. Osgood, Colonel W. Fitch, General Gorse, Colonel Thomas Fitch, Colonel Maison and Colonel Bond.

The pall-bearers were:—Colonel E. S. Selden, who was for three years Mr. Buckingham's Min tary Secretary; H. B. Norton, A. W. Preutice and B. W. Tomprins, large manuacturers and intimate personal friends of the late Senator.

The official visitors left this city for Washington by a special train at avec o'clock P. M.

SENATOR BUCKINGHAM'S SUCCESSOR.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 9, 1875. Governor Ingersoll has appointed Senator-elect William W. Eaton, of this city, to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by Senator Buckingnam's death, the term ending March & Senator Saton will leave for Washington probably

THE FALL RIVER STRIKE.

DEMORALIZATION AMONG THE STRIKERS-RE-SUMPTION OF WORK AT MERCHANTS' MILLS-ALL DISTURBANCES PREVENTED BY THE PRES-ENCE OF THE POLICE-SPEEDY END OF THE STRIKE EXPECTED.

To-day has witnessed some little excitement

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 0, 1875.

among the strikers, it being the second day of the running of the Merchants' Mills. After the riotous demonstrations of Monday the strikers were con fident that no weavers or other operatives would go to the mill to-day and resume work, but in this they were deceived, as the sequel shows that the so-called strike is near its end. The Merchants' Mill started up this morning. The same number resumed as yesterday, notwithstanding the threats made by the strikers. During the forenoon three more weavers were employed. and many applications were received from others to resume. One pair of mules were running and a small number of carders ning and a small number of carders also. The police were on hand to quell any disturbance. The weavers at the Flint Mills resumed this morning, During the day thousands of rumors were on the streets concerning the coming of an additional police force from foston. This alternoon about fits of the State police from Boston arrived, and their presence put the desired quietus on any riotous deministration. To might, when the operatives came from the Marchants' Mill, the police dispersed the small assemblage before the mill and escorted the operatives met tonight. No reporters were admitted, but a well founded report has it that it was a stormy meeting, that dissensions have arisen and they will soon resume work. The manufacturers have assured the Errale Peporter that they will not surrender, and toat the Merchants' Mill will continue operations with what help the Freasurer is disposed to engage. The strikers now see that the authorities are determined to put down all exciting scenes. This has caused demoralization in their range. The strike is evidently near its end; the leaders are weakening, and those who are the riagleaders in this financial movement will be dispensed with in the nuture by the proprietors of the mills.

THE END OF A WEAVERS' STRIKE

THE OWNERS OF PERRY MILL CONCEDE TO THE DEMANDS OF THE WORKPEOPLE-A TWO DAYS' STRIKE. NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 9, 1875.

The owners of Perry Mill-not Aquidneck, as nadvertently reported-saw their mistake in anteduting the wages of the weavers to the 16th of dating the wages of the weavers to the form of January, and notified them this morning that if they would resume work they would resume the back pay. This being all the weavers wanted they readily consented and went in without any further trouble, and thus what promised to be a serious strike is ended before it was two days old.

the territory, they went is equally effective to the and desirs furtuer information upon any point regarding the status of these people will use the emost promptaess and allience in response. It nothing invertees will my present expectations I expect to be again at Urangel some time in April next. fill then in this city. Yours respectingly, and the desire the properties of the status of the spect to be again at Urangel some time in April next. Fill then in this city. Yours respectingly, and the desire the status of the status of

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Peb. 9, 1875. The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are

Colonel L. C. Easton is relieved of his duties at Philadelphia and ordered to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Military Division of the Pacific, in place of Colonel Robert Allen.

Licutenant Colonel Rufus Saxton is relieved his duties in the Military Division is to the charge of the Philadelphia depot in place of Colonel Easton. Major H. C. Hodges is relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf and or dered to report for assignment at Buffalo, N. Y., dered to report for assignment at Buffalo, N. Y., to replace Colonel Saxton. Captain George B. Dandy will be relieved of his duties at Fort Lincoln. Dakota Territory, and assigned to duty at Raleign. Captain William B. Hugues is relieved from duty in the Department of Arizona and ordered to duty at Charleston, S. C. Captain James G. Lee is relieved from duty in the Department of the South and will be assigned to duty at Boston. Captain S. F. Barstow is relieved from duty in the Department of the South and ordered to duty in the Department of Arizona.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS OBSERVERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1875. Commander R. Chandler, commanding the United States steamer Swatara, reports to the Sec-retary of the Navy, under date of December that he intended to leave Town, Tasmania, December 16, for the Auckland and Chatham Islands to embark the transit of Venus parties. Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory and President of the Commission on the Transit of Venus, reports that he has received a letter from Professor Watson, dated Peking, China, December 3, stating that all the members of his party were well.

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

ACCEPTANCE BY THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERA-TION-WORKS OF ART FROM HOLLAND.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 9, 1875. The government of the Argentine Confederation has issued an official notice of the acceptance of the invitation of the United States government to participate in the Centennial Exposition, and has named its commission.

At the Centennial rooms to-day information was received of the appointment of C. Maysken, civil engineer at Haariem, Holland, as secretary and architect of the Netherlands Commission. Some eighty artists from Holland have signified their intention of sending works of art to the Exhibition.

BURNING OF A TANNERY.

DESTRUCTION OF THE TANNERY OF KEEN & COOLIS, OF PHILADELPHIA-TWELVE HUNDRED TONS OF BABE BURNED.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 9, 1875. Shortly after eleven o'clock this morning flames were seen issuing from the drying room of the extensive tannery of Keen & Coolis, on North Front street. The buildings, eight in number, extend back a distance of about 300 feet to the line of Cohocksink Creek and immediately in the rear of the Northern Liberty Gas Works. Firemen were soon on the ground, but their efforts for a time were baffled by the plugs being frozen. The flames soon communicated to a bark stack in which were piled 600 cords of bark, which had cost the firm \$20 per ton, and all of which, at the present ing, is destroyed. Besides this there are about 600 tous more, which, if not destroyed by five are now so damaged as to be almost useless. Beyond the line of the Cohocksink Creek is a large brick building, one hundred and forty leet by forty-two. The lower floor is composed entirely of vats, while the upper floor is used as a rolling room. The building was considerably damaged by smoke and the machinery that the upper floor was injured by water. The flames reaching the engine room, have also greatly damaged the machinery therein. The firm are unable to estimate their loss at present. The fire is still going on, and it is evident that the entire 1,200 tons of bark will prove almost a total loss, and that about 250 sides of leather will be burned or damaged. The insurances amount to \$48,000, in different companies, which will cover the lose. ing, is destroyed. Besides this there are

THE MEMPHIS CARNIVAL

MEMPHIS, Feb. 9, 1875. The Carnival to-day has been an immense success. The streets were thronged with people all The weather was rather too cool for com-The afternoon was signalized by a procesfort. sion of Ulks, or miscaler makers, and the evening by a grand pageant of the Memphis, the feature; of which were exhibited in a series of nineteen tableaux, representing:-St. George and Dragon-The Romance of Chivalry-The Vision of Columbus-The Present Power and Greatness of America-Columbus at the Spanish Court Expounding his Theory of the Globe-Scene in the Albambra the Night before the Surrender of Granada-The Fall of Granada-How a World was Won by Chess in 1492—Embarkation of Columbus—Symbolical Representation of Columbus— First - Voyage-Mystories of the Deep-Scene on Board the Sup Santa Maria on the Discovery of America-Columbus in Chaus in Fortress San Domingo-Jeath of Columbus—De Soto in Search of the Mississippi—Seeking The Fountain of Youth-Burnal of De Soto Agotheosis of Columbus. The effect of these tableaux as they moved through the streets was appropriated. tableaux as they moved through the streets was magnificent. The costumes were gotten up in the finest style, and were true to the time and characters represented, white trilliant calcium lights showed them to the best advantage. The affair closed with a series of brilliant tableaux at the new Memphis Theatre, winding up with a grand ball, everything passing off without a single accident or incident to mar the festivities of the occasion.

MARDI GRAS FESTIVITIES

MOBILE, Feb. 9, 1875. The carnival was celebrated in magnificent style to-day. The parades were the finest ever witnessed here. At night three mystic societies paraded, and the streets were brilliantly illominated. The subjects of illustration were:-M. W. L., "Feast of Esther;" that of O. O. M.,
"Shadows from the Last of Ezypt;" that of the Infant Mysics, "Phyrim"s Progress," The day was
devoted to pleasure. Business was entirely suspended, and there were many visitors in the city.

ELECTION AT BINGHAMTON.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1875. At the city election to-day Charles McKinney, republican, was elected Mayor by 136 majorand Edwin E. Jack on, republican, elected Assessor. Of the Aldermen elected three are republicans and two democrats; and of the Supervisors three are republicans and two demo-

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Feb. 9, 1875. A distressing accident took place here last night, by which Thomas Gaynor, aged twentyeight, while switching the cars of a freight train, caught his foot in a frog, and being unable to extricate it, the weight of the car coming upon the rail at the instant, was drawn under the wheels. His body was instantly cut in two by them. The remains were taken this morning to Stamford, his place of residence.

AN ALLEGED SWINDLER.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1875. A man giving the name of A. M. Pugh, but who registered at a hotel as J. C. Hunter, was taken into castody last night on suspicion of having in his possession a stolen ring valued at \$1,000. On searching his trunk numerous deeds and mort-gages of property in Western States, together with five notarial seals, were discovered. He ad-mits that the documents are forgeries. The au-thorities here have assurances that heavy swin-dies have been effected by such forced instru-ments throughout the country, and the persons victimized are requested to communicate with the superintendent of Poice of this city. searching his trunk numerous deeds and mort-

THE TOBACCO INTERESTS.

The Cincinnett Tobacco Board of Trade to-day adopted a series of resolutions ex-pressing the belief that any advance of the existing tax on tobacco would prove injurious to all branches of the tobacco trade; that any additional tax would be neglest to noth preducer and consumer, and that as a measure to increase the revenue it would all of its purpose. They also request all memoers of Congress in sympathy with the tobacco interest to prevent, it possible, any increase in the rate of taxation on tobacca.

## LOUISIANA.

Adoption of a Basis of Compremise by the Conservatives.

The Legislature To Be Newly and Fairly Organized.

KELLOGG PROTECTED FROM IMPEACHMENT.

The Concessions to the Radicals Severely Censured.

JUDGE MARSHALL'S VIEWS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9, 1875. At two o'clock this morning the Legislative caucus agreed by a large majority upon a modified and ultimate proposition for compromise, and this morning it was placed in the hands of the committee, just before leaving on the Jackson rail, way. The greatest secrecy is maintained by the members, who were all pledged in regard to its

terms, intending that it shall only be made public through the committee after having decided upon it at Washington. The following, however, is a correct abstract of the document :-THE COMPROMISE. Under the following conditions the conservative members of the Legislature returned by the Wells

Board shall take their seats:-All conservative members elected by official returns, independent of any action of the Returning Board, after having had their claims audited and decided upon by the committee, shall take their seats. Both the Hahn Legislature and the Wiltz Legislature are to relinquish their organizations, and a House thus formed by both bodies is to be reorganized. On the other hand, the conservative members are to pledge themselves personally that

MR. KELLOGG IS NOT TO BE IMPEACHED for any past political offences, and a resolution to also to be passed pleaging them not to undertake or countenance any revolutionary proceedings toward ousting him from his position as legal Governor, as long as he is maintained in that position by the President of the United States. AGREEABLE HOPES.

This compromise is understood by the members of the caucus as securing the iruits of the election of 1874, and as referring in no way to the election of 1872, the decision of which matter is left to Congress, where it has already been re mitted. The committee are to consider and decide upon the ultimatum at Washington and notify the conservatives here of its acceptance or rejection by the republicans. The general opinion prevails even among the strongest opponents of the Wheeler compromise, that all its stipulations will be agreeable to the people of the State, and that if indorsed by the adicals it will settle the Louislana troubles, if not finally, at least for the time being.

GOVERNOR KELLOGG'S MOTIVES IMPUGNED. There still, however, is likely to be opposition manifested to it, both in the city and the country, and while Mr. Kellogg and the leading radicals are understood as advocating it, yet it does not appear popular with many of the promment negro politicians, who express themselves somewhat suspicious of Kellogg's motives. McEnery says, in relation to it, that he is not disposed to be factious, nor to urge a single straw's reight in opposition to what the peorle consider their true interests, yet he can never stuldly himsell by admitting in any way that Keilogg was elected Governor, or rightfully holds the office. The members who most earnestly advocated the Wheeler proposition fear the rejection of the new one by the Kellogg Legislature, and say it was deleated by flitbustering. Excitement still prevails, but is dying out | n lutensity.

THE COMMITTEE'S DEPARTURE. The Hon. F. C. Zacharie, conservative counsel before the committee, left this evening to accompany them to Washington and look after the conservative interests. Major E. A. Burke City Administrator of Improvements, accompanied him or. the same mission

CENSURE OF THE CONSERVATIVE ACTION. Before leaving Judge Marshall stated to your correspondent that he feared the recent action of the conservatives was likely to weaken their posttion before the country. If they had remained firm in demanding restoration of statu our previous to the military ejectment he thinks the administration could not have long withstood the pressure that would have been brought against it by the fair thinking seatiment the country. The republican party had a bure very long; still he did not impeach the right of the people to regulate their own affairs in the sadly priortunate condition to which they had been re duced. They were surely the best, and ought to be the sole, judges of what was proper to be done under the circumstances. The decisions of the Returning Board had been infamously illegal, and in his opinion the conservatives were clearly entitled to the seats to which the people had elected them. From his point of could not july indorse any course that demanded less, and anything less, in his opinion, would fall to restore that peace and harmony among the people which the State was so desperately in need of.

It is generally understood that the other mempers of the committee are anxious for a compromise, but they did not express themselves decidedly upon the merits of the terms now proposed. Mr. Wheeler remarked, however, that it would be supreme folly for the conservative members to agree upon any terms they were not pertectly satisfied would be accepted by the people.

THE CANVASSING OF THE RETURNS. Another condition of the proposed compromise. not mentioned above, is to the effect that the Congressional committee, in canvassing and deciding upon the official returns as to the election of members of the House, are also to include the returns in regard to Senators and the State Treas urer. In case of the acceptance of the proposition Moncure, it is expected, will become Treas urer instead of Dubuclet, who now holds the office.

THE RULED AND WOUNDED IN THE STATE SINCE 1866.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9, 1875. General Sheridan, in response to a note from the Hon. George F. Hoar, Chairman of the Congressional Investigating Committee, says:-In respect to the inquiries of mem bers of the Congressional Committee as to the number of persons killed and wounded in this State since 1863, on account of their pointical opinious, I have to state that the number reported to date is as lonows:-Killed, 2,141; wounded, 2,115. Total, 4,256.

SHERIFF CROSBY'S BOND.

VICKSBURG, MISS., Feb. 9, 1875.

The Board of Supervisors to day approved the bond of Peter Crosby as Sheriff. SENATOR CARPENTER EXPLAINS.

SPEECH AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC LAST NIGHT-REASONS FOR THE SENATOR'S RECENT

DEFEAT-ADVICE TO HIS PARTY. MILWAUKEE, Feb. 9, 1875. Senator Carpenter delivered an address at the

Academy of Music this evening. The hall was quite full at seven o'clock and hun-The hall was quite full at seven o'clock and hundreds were unable to secure admittance. The Senator referred briefly to his recent defeat, which he attributed large-ly to the opposition of rangeds. He paid a high compainment to Mr. Cameron. Senator erect, whom he know to be a firm and consistent republican. He reviewed at some length the recent speech of ex-senator Doolitte, and commented severely upon the recommendations of that gentleman for the aboutton of this secret bailot and the establishment of educational qualifications in the South. In conclusion he urged his friends to forget personal disappointments and remain true to party.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

A REPLY TO THE OPINION OF GEORGE TICENOR CURTIS-CONGRESS ENDOWED WITH AUTHOR-ITY TO ORDER A NEW ELECTION-THE REPUB-E. W. STOUGHTON'S VIEWS.

LICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT NOT EXISTING-TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I have carefully read the letter of Mr. Curtis published in your paper tois morning and your comments thereupon, and I have lately redected much upon the course to be pursued for the purpose of restoring law and its administration, social order and its consequences to the people of Louisiana. I have reached the conclusion-which I think is in harmony with your views and with those entertained by thoughtful men of both political parties-that a large number, perhaps a majority, of the citizens of that State submit with great repugnance to the Kellogg govern-ment, and that many of them are restrained from rising in force to over-throw it only by the presence of the military power of the United States. Thus Mr Curtis says :- "It seems to be generally conceded that if the troops were withdrawn the Kellogg government, which nebody can pretend is any thing but a usurpation, would dissolve and melt away." By what means is it supposed that this dissolving and meiting process would be produced? Evidently by the action or menace of that armed and organized force, now existing in Louisiana, only restrained by soldiers of our government from immediate action; and, therefore, in plain language these gentle words-"dissolve" and "inelt"-when exploded, mean "revolution;" and this it is the duty of the United States to prevent, for the Kellogg government has been recognized as the only lawful one of Louisiana; and recognized, too, by the political department of the general government, the only department, as was held by the entire Supreme Couft-Taney, Chief Justice, delivering the opinion-having power to determine which of two persons claiming to be the chief Executive of a State was entitled to that office. To this decision it is fair to presume that all citizens-and especially demo crats-will yield obedience. And the same Court has moreover held, in considering the power of the President under that clause of the constitution which requires the United States to protect each State in the Union against invasion and domestic violence, that it was his right and duty to provide the means for such purpose in advance, and, therefore, in prevention of the attual emergency. Assuming, therefore, as it is fair to do-and, as I think, we must on facts well establishedthat the Kellogg government thus recognized by the only lawful authority would, on the withdrawal of the federal troops, dissoive and meit away before the ungentle force or menace of organized insurrectionists, the President is at once confronted by the stern duty imposed by the constitution and laws and by his oath to enforce them, to stand sword in hand upon the soil of Louisiana, prepared to prevent that insurrection which he would be bound to repress by the bayonet if successful. He has no alternative, and, as I have elsewhere said. should he wilfully fail in this he would be justly subject to impeachment. Let us suppose, however, that this dissolving and melting process takes place, and that Kellogg and his government vanish from that distracted State, where then should we look for its government? A paper constitution it would still have, but would that prevent anarchy and violence? Would it be capable of self-enforcement? Would the advocates of this dissolution, however peaceful, hope or expect to see the advent of McEnery as Governor, and, if so, how would they expect this to be accomplished? Will he and his associates be expected to mount to their places upon the shoulders of White Leaguers ? and if this should happen, what reason have we to hope that a large portion, pernaps a majority of the citizens of Louisiana will not regard him and his associates as usurpers, also to dissolve and meit away before armed citizens organized to put down usurpation and punish insurrection? And who ventures to say on adequate proof or probability that McEnery, and those who were candidates for office with him in

1872, were then fairly elected -and as was suggested in your editorial of this morning, why should we turn one bogus Governor out merely to let another in? ludeed, this cannot be permitted, and honest, thoughtful men, of both parties must concede that until Congress shall take control of the subject the President must stand at the threshold of this threatened insurrection, repressing it by menace, ready, should it break out in lorce, to crush it by violence. How shall he ha relieved of his pain ul duty against the performance of which the prejudices even of many good men are strong? Congress and only Congress can do this; for that body may take from him the discretion to decide whether insurrection exists or is threatened in Louisiana, and may deprive him of the power to repress it, and confer that discretion and power upon others. Congress may also if it will, for it is, or rather represents the malesty and power of the United States, declare by law that the Kellogg government shall cease to be longer recognized as such, and should it order another election, it may, as I think it should, provide not merely for the election of representatives, but for the election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor also, providing that when this is done the Kellogg government shall cease and be superseded. As I have elsewhere said, such an election may be lairly urged upon two grounds-first, that in substance, and within the meaning of the constitution, Louisiana has not a republican form of government, for it cannot be maintained that the adoption of a paper form merely answers the constitutional requirements. This may exist with a government of usurpers, not chosen by or in any sense representatives of the people, as is said now to prevail in Louisiana, and upon this paper form there may arise a military government, executed upon the people, or a portion of them, by martial law, or such armed permanent organizations may exist within a State as to prevent a portion of its citizens from voting, thereby utterly destroying that representation which all reasonable men will admit it was the purpose of the framers of the constitution to secure to the people of every state of the Union. If the outy of the United States, guaranteeing to each State a republican form of government, could not arise so long as one in form on paper existed, irrespective of the kind of government actually enforced upon the people by usurpation or otherwise, then, indeed, would this solemn guarantee be of paper merely-without substance, without hope, and void. Whether the condition, social and political, of Louisiana demands of Congress the enforcement of this guarantee it is for that body to indge. I have here and elsewhere suggested some reasons why this may be lawfully done by ordering a new election, to be fairly conducted in all respects, under the direction of honest men, composed equally of both political parties. Such a mode would be peaceful, as I believe, and if not in strictness within the constitutions power of Congress might in the mode suggested be held without forming a dangerous precedent. But Mr. Curtis is mistaken in supposing this to

be the only, or indeed the strongest ground on which the ordering of an election by Congress may be maintained. All lawyers, all statesmen, all intelligent citizens, must concede that until the President is relieved of his duty to repress insurrection and domestic violence he must keep in Louisiana the force needed for that purpose. Violence and insurrection must, until then, be kept down by the bayonet or its menace. And why and to what end? Because citizens of that State who believe or assert that Kellogg and his associates are usurpers have armed and organ. ized to expel them from office the moment the national arm is removed; and their only pretext for this is that these persons were not lawfully elected, and these armed citizens declare that their violence and threats of it shall cease so soon as the lawful voters of the State are fairly represented, and never until then. in view of this it is well known that so long as the Kellogg government exists it must be tained by federal force, and as his term of office does not end until 1876 this force, unless in some manner relieved, would remain in that State for a period of about two years longer. Which would be the most offensive to its people, the continued presence of national troops or the presence for a

limited period of national men, appointed is equal numbers from both political parties and for State officers? The troops now there, though by order of the President, are really present only because a law of Congress makes to ats duty to send and keep them there. They are there, too, for the purpose of preventing the out-break of that insurrection and domestic violence which the force of the State is powerless to sup press; and it is equally powerless to expel the cause, for the men who oppose the present State government would not accept the results of an election conducted under its authority. The attitude of Congress, then, is this :- It may, and, indeed, must, so long as the Kellogg government is maintained, do so by bayonets in the hands of its soldiers, when all men admit that these might be removed, if an election could be held, in which the will of the people could be fully expressed.

The end to be attained is the repression of domestic violence, and to attain this Congress may use all lawful and efficient means. It is not de nied by any one that the causes which produce this violence would be removed by an election fairly conducted, and yet it is said by opponents of this method that although it is the duty of the President-for that purpose the agent of Congress-to stand upon the soil of Louisians, armed and in an aggressive attitude, that he may be prepared to put down domestic violence, Congress, nevertheless, has no power to do this by peacefully expelling its cause—by ordering and con-ducting a fair election. Do not those who thus reason adopt very narrow and technical views instead of that enlarged and statesmanlike policy which the constitution of our country permits and which the emergency demands? E. W. STOUGHTON.

NEW YORK, February 5, 1875.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

The Kiralty Brothers' combination, including Miss Julia Seaman, 18 meeting with much success in the provinces with their scriptural play of the "Deinge." They are in Columbus this week, and thence proceed to Buffalo and Montreal.

A meeting of prominent Irish-American citizens was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night with the object of organizing a testimonial to Mr. Dion Boucleault expressive of their appreciation of his efforts to clevate the stage representation of his frish character. Having effected a preliminary organization the meeting adjourned until Satur-day evening, 13th inst., when the committees will report.

Balle's posthumous opera, "The Talisman," will be presented at the Academy of Music to-night with the following cast:—E lith Plantagenet, Miss Clara Louise Kellogg; Berengaria, Queen of England, Miss Beaumout: Richard Cour de Lava, King of England, Mr. William Carlton: Sir Kenneth, the Knigat of the Leonard, Mr. Joseph Maas; Emir Sheerkohi, Mr. William Hamilton; Nectabanus, Slave to Queen Berengaria, Mr. Harry Peakes: Baron de Vaux, a follower of Richard Mr. Nichols: Juke of Austria, Mr. Mersteller ard, Mr. Nichols; Duke of Austria, Mr. Marston; King of France, Mr. Cayla. Judging from the re-suits of the grand rehearsal last night the first performance of the opera promises to be an operatic event of the injest importance. The scenes of the interior of the chape, of Engaddi and or the departure of the Crusaders are very rich and effective. Some of the melodies will prove rivals to the lavorite numbers of "fire Bohemian Girl."

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